The Press and Public Taking Up the Discussion.

BOUCICAULT'S AND BRET HARTE'S BELIEF

Wending our way to where Pifteenth street joins Union square we entered a snug house between Timusy's store and the Manhattan Club and addressing an agreeab e French assistant at the door imquired if Mr. Boucloault were at home. "Out, ur, montez," and we mounted. On entering the two adjacent rooms, forming study and ary on the second floor we found them occupied by three gentlemen. In the first who rose to meet we recognized the Shakespearean get up of Mr! The two other gentlemen who were seated in the room did look so very darkly upon me, we began to feel they were witnesses brought in

We bowed toward a dejected figure who was ctow a similar greeting on a severe visage, with a penetrating eye and mournful mustache, who plared steadily at us from a corner of the sofa. Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Howard Paul," said my host. og the two gentlemen. 'Champagne cocktail," he added, in the same tone, indicating a glass

Sir," said we, "I am deputed to call on you to get your opinion on the question now agitating lecture world-who wrote Shakespeare; was # Bacon !"

Bacon pr cried Mr. Paul; "no, sir. There is the man who wrote it. There he sits; look at him." What!" we replied, "jou do not mean to assert

Every line of it. I was present when he did s," said Bret Harte, with the gravity of profound onviction. "He was assisted by Mr. Colley Cibber, but they only allowed Shakespeare's name to go

"Will you be good enough to speak seriously. The question is an important one, and many rious minds have been engaged upon it. Have you read the article in Fraser's Magazine?"

"I have read," replied Mr. Boucicault, "as much of it as appeared in the Herald; and seriously, I thought it was not worth thinking bont. The internal evidences of the plays of Shakespeare being the work of just such an untutored mind, such a barbario genius as Shakespeare's, are to be found in every page and in every ine. Do you think that a mind like that of Bacon, shaped in classical mould by the exercise and education of the period, could have conceived or rather heaped together such a mass of glorious incongruity as the 'Midsummer Night's Dream?' where Bottom and his fellows, all Stratford tradestrius, Lysander, Helena and the Oncen of the Amazons in a wood near Athens, and mixed up with Gothic laries? Do you think hat Bacon could have illustrated the noblest subjects with tropes and figures drawn from the most vulgar aspeciations? Take, for example, the soliloquy in Hamlet, such lines as these:—

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. Who would tardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary lite, To grunt and sweat under a weary lite.

Who but Shakespeare would have dared to charge his sneer with the cant expression of 'making a quietus,' talk of 'grunting and sweating.' and esseend to the ridiculous figure of 'a bodsin' to render the sublime meditation the more intense? This is the handwriting of shakespeare; that any dramatist can swear to. It cannot be imitated. Excon was a philosopher, a mind of analytical power, one which investigated, took to pieces and subjected all matters to reason. Shakespeare's mind was diametrically opposed to that of Bacon; his was the mind of a poet, or of synthetic power, one which created, put together and contemplated all things from an estaetic point of view."

"But how do you account for his extraordinary formation on all subjects? Where did he get

Sir," said Bret Harte, " he adapted it from the

"Sir," said Bret Harte, "he adapted it from the French. Some day when I have time to go over there, I shall show the hole where he got it out, and it will be found to fit the hole exactly."

"Seriously, Mr. Harte, seriously, sir," we impored, "where do you think he obtained it allf he was a little of everything."

"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, apothecary, ploughboy, thiel—especially distinguished in the last business." drawled out Howard Paul. "He made everything sublime, even theft. If he had been alive now he is capable, sir, of taking 'Betie Lamar's and making a fine play of it! wonderful!"

We looked hopelessly and helplessly to the dramatist for assistance, but he nodded to Mr. Bret Harte to answer my question.

"You hust know," said the novelist, "that in our degenerate times the dives and drinking saloons of the city have come down to politics and cartistone speculation. But in those of Snakespeare the Bowing Green and Peari street were studded with inns, where he choicest wirs, poets and philosophers of the day were wont to drink their cocktails. The conversation was a jeweller's shop of wit, and all the stock of A. T. Stewart can't pretend to figure the variety and richness of the information and opinion that flowed spontaneously, gushed and tumbled around. That was the school where Snakespeare learned. In that school, sir, nothing came out out the choicest bits of each man's mind, the most valuable and most curious information. It was a mother lode."

"But, sir, he had read the Greek and Latin classics, some of which had never been translated," we suggested.

Mr. Bret Harte banded me back to Mr. Bouct-

Mr. Bret Harte handed me back to Mr. Bouctcault.

A FINE THEORY.

"Sir, he read nothing of the sort. Dozens of
manuscript plays were sent into the theatre of
which shakespeare was the reader. Shakespeare
selected those he thought had some good in them,
just as Dumas, Scribe, 'rom Taylor old and do in
this day of ours. The author gets a lew pounds;
we cut up his work, remake it, refashion, rewrite,
retain as much as may be good. The original work
peers through the new lorm, and thus a dozen
minds co-operate. Shakespeare plucked as he read
these works all the flowers and odd tit bits,
and these works all the flowers and odd tit bits,
and these wents all he flowers and odd tit bits,
and these went pell mell into the immense store
house of his mind, from whence they were poured
out, their only real value being the marvelous
manner in which he applied them; but he sometimes applied them wrong, which Bacon never
would have done.."

"You think then," we said, "that Bacon could
not have written a play if he had tried ?"

"I am sure he could have written a play," said
Howard Paul, thoughtfdily and slowly, "and I am
equally sure it would have been a very stupld
one."

"Just such a play," suggested Boucleault, "as

one."

"Just such a play," suggested Bouckault, "as Professor Tyndail would write."

"Or," said Howard Puul, "the Century Club,"

"No," said Bret Harte, dejectedif, "just such a play as I am writing."

At this moment a kind of melancholy seemed to pervade the group, and so we arose and took our rave.

Mr. Paul followed us to the staircase, and suggested that we might mention promiscuously that he had just come over from England and was here, generously offering to do as much for us another time.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A "DUMNY?"

that he did than that James Gordon Bennett founded the Harald, that Horace Greeley ever edited the Tribune, or wrote a leading article for that journal within ten years. Why, my dear sir, belia Bacon—who afterwards died in the Insane Asymm—wrote a ponderous octavo work, weighing about a ton—intellectually and otherwise—to prove that Shakespeare was not the author of his plays, and actually sat upon the poet's tomb all of one night, thinking, I suppose, that he would arise and vindicate himself. Archbishop Whately wrote a work to prove that Napoleon I, never existed, but I think it is pretty clear there was such a man. To your question of "flow was it possible for a man of Will Shakespeare's education and station in life to step into London as one who had mastered all the things and relations of this world, and at the age of twenty-liree, to produce his matchless works of art, his tragedies, surpassing the Greeks; his philosophies the most prolound, and in its knowledge of the numan heart and human emotions, second only to the Divine Creator?!—to all this I have only one reply—he was William Ehakespeare. Call it what you will, inspiration, or, as Ben Jonson said, the most wonderful genius to write, so that his leas were fowing to last that his pen could not transcribe them." Still, that he did write them, I think is indisputable."

NYM CRINKLE'S VIEWS ON THE SHRIECT

Nym Crinkle (nom de plume of Mr. A. C. Wheeler an eminent Shakesperian critic) expressed yesterday to a HERALD representative his belief in the views set forth doubting that the "divine William " was the real author of Shakespeare's plays. "It is impossible," he says, "to believe that such an intimate acquaintance with every subject—jurisprudence, theology, domestic economy, history, politics, military and nautical affairs, omy, history, politics, military and nautical affairs, the Court, sporting, botany, husbandry, and even the language and art of the light fingered protession—could be acquired by Shakespeare, as his blography will show. It will be found, too, that great minds like Goethe, Schiller and Schiegel entertained grave doubts about it. I think that the article in Pracer's Magazine bears upon it the stamp of truth and conviction. If Shakespeare had shown such knowledge in one or more branches the fact might be easily explained, but that he should know everything, and so thoroughly too, with the circumstances under which he was placed, strikes me as nothing short of a miracle. I am of opinion that this controversy will have the effect, although it is not a new theme, of throwing much light on a subject of vital interest."

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S OPINION.

A HERALD representative called upon Mr. Lester Wallack yesterday, and found the distinguished manager in his cosey little senctum at his theatre. In reply to questions relating to the subject of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays Mr. Wallack very emphatically pronounced his disbelief in the theory advanced in the article from *Praser's Magazine*, and very dis-tinctly announced his entire faith in the justice of the claims of the divine Bard of Avon as the sole creator of those wondrous works.

The question, How can it be that in those works such a close acquaintance with a variety of subjects of a nature inconsistent with the means of knowledge at the dramatist's command is shown? was explained by Mr. Wallack in this should not have had an opportunity of consulting the best authorities on technical points of supthe best authorities on technical points of sup-jects with which, we will suppose, he was not practically conversant. The legal lore displayed in some of his works, the wonderrol laminisrity with the arcana of the medical art, and the proof so the dramatist's acquaintance with hasolandry, farming, politics and other subjects, do not show anything beyond the lact that for information on points with which he was not familiar there were abundant sources of information for Shakespeare, and gentus suggested the proper use of this in-formation.

and genius suggested the proper use of this iniormation.

"Why," said Mr. Wallack, "the explanation is
perrectly plain. It a dramatist of the present day,
or even a novelist, wishes to make a technical
point in relation to some subject, whether it be
legal, medical or otherwise, how easy is it for him
to acquire the necessary information on those
points from the best legal or medical authorities?
If I desired, for instance, to introduce a knotly
point of law in a scene for effect, I should consult
my friend, Recorder Hackett, for the legal correctness of my views, and the same might be said in
reference to other subjects."

Mr. Wallack said that in the attempt to reconcile
apparent contradictions between the great learn-

Mr. Wallack said that in the attempt to reconcile apparent contradictions between the great learning displayed in Shakespeare's works and the accounts given of his hie, those who entertain doubts of his being the author forget the claims of genius. The plodding people of the world cannot understand the soaring flights of such a mind as that of Shakespeare, nor its intuitive power of arranging acquired knowledge in an artistic manner, calculated to lead one to suppose that nothing short of actual experience and familiarity with such subjects could produce an effect so marvellous.

Finally, Mr. Wallack desired to enter his protest

WHO WROTE BACON?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I read with interest the argument set forth by the Hon. Nathaniel Holmes, the Harvard Professor of Law, as commented on by Fraser's Migazine, and republished in the HERALD. Without tor (myself) too green"—I ask leave to propound the question, if Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, who wrote Bacon's essays? It is too much to suppose that one person wrote both. The distinction between the poet and the essayist is consututional—each choosing the mode of expression which is easiest to him. Bacon and Shakespeare were both natural philosophers, a fact not inconsistent with their differing forms of constructing language, or with a sometimes similar style. Yet this much for Shakespeare, he was a man of all styles, though perhaps not successful in ail.

In addition to the heritage of a well balanced mind, Shakespeare doubtless acquired con-siderable knowledge by reading, observation and inquiry. A large capacity is the reservoir of the intellect, which, if not filled by collegiate instruction, due diligence and a retentive memory will gradually supply. It is not probable that Shakespeare's limited schooling was sufficient to fit him for his future literary vocation. His must have been a mind of untiring study in the leisure intervals from work. A love of reading is the youthful beginning of every literary scholar. I have often thought that Shakespeare kept two scrap books, one containing varied cullings from his readings and the other a memoranda of original suggestions, which he used whenever the occasion was presented. He had a rare gift for the beautiful, slike in a moral and a physical sense, and this he cultivated. I desire to show that Shakespeare's progress in knowledge and years marks the ascending scale of his works. Beginning his career as author at a very early period in life, the firstlings of his genius were characterized by many defects of style, the chief fault being prosiness. Witness the long and labored speeches in his "Troilus and Cressida," a piay which is throughout an exhibition of native genius struggling with inexperience; yet some of its passages are not excelled by anything he wrote at a riper age. Again, his "Love's Labor's Lost" abounds in much that must have been considered irivolous stuff when it was first written and best understood, yet what can equal for poetic fire a few passages therein on the general theme of love? Let us consider "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," a play in Shakspeare's ven, notwithstanding his authorship has been doubted. Although the general dirt of the plot and some of its characters bar it from stage presentation, a pure moral undercurrent carries off the sewage. It was doubtless intended as a moral spectacle, the denomement of which is expressed in a couplet—
Virtue preserv'd from tell destruction's blast, Led on by Heaven, and crown'd with joy at hist.

As the stage and its patrons became more refined. literary vocation. His must have been a mind of untiring study in the leisure intervals from work.

ment of which is expressed in a couplet—
Yitue preserv'd from tell dark methods between the pervade the group, and so we arose and took our leave.

Mr. Paul followed us to the staircase, and suggested that we might mention promiscuously that he had just come over from England and was here, generously offering to do as much for us another time.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S OPINION.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S OPINION.

In order to hear what a student of Shakespeare and to say on the great question a representant of the Herald paid a visit to Mr. Shakespeare and to say on the great question a representant of the Herald paid a visit to Mr. Shakespeare was yet in his teens when he wrote it. Shakespeare was yet in his teens when he wrote it. Shakespeare was yet in this teens when he wrote it. While the condition to our common literature. Mr. White's office in the Custom House was deserted, but in the evening he was found at home, and gladly entered into the subject of the anthorship of Shakespeare's works. He said, in substance:—

"I saw the interesting article in the Herald gesterday on Shakespeare's Magoasine, and the very Holmes, of Harvard, on Prolessor Nathaniel Holmes, of Harvard, on the Authorship of Shakespeare, which formed the basis of the article and content the Fraser's Magoasine, and the very Holmes, of Harvard, on the Authorship of Shakespeare, when formed the basis of the article in the Fraser's Magoasine, and the very Holmes, of Harvard, on the Authorship of Shakespeare, when formed the basis of the article in the Fraser's Magoasine, and the very Holmes, of Harvard, on the Authorship of Shakespeare, when formed the basis of the article in the Fraser article. I had not write the works which bear his same I am certain it is far more easy to prove

speare's brain, were produced with the bestewal of mb-h care. Among the most perfect in construction, although differing in intellectual power, are "Othello," "Twellth Night," "King Lear," "Corlolanus," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Measure for Measure," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Taming of the Shrew," "King John," "King Henry VII.," "Ring John," "King Henry VII.," "Ring John," "King Henry VII.," "Blocard II., Richard III.," "Corjokanus," "Julius Cesar," "Antony and Cleopara," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth." Some of these were undoubtedly early written plays, revised in later years.

nadountedly early written plays, revised in later years.

In thus analyzing the character of Shake-speare's works in their progressive order we see clearly that in his early writings he labored under the difficulty of insufficient mental training, yet having the advantages of a bright genius and a sound moral judgment. Nowhere does Shake-speare teach false doctrines. But he tells us that

SHAKESPEARE AS A STAGE MAN-AGER.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.] Not one actor of this or any other generation

and iliustrious lawyer could write "Othello" "Macbeth." A man acquainted with the effect of acting by practical connection with the stage could alone model their scenes and shape their scribable but indestructible intrinsic evidence in every scene of "Otnello" and of "Macbeth" that widest sympathies who ever feit, and the most complete master of English who ever wrote was a practical actor and a practical stage manager.

Mr. Holmes' book is amusing, but it is nothing more. He does not make out for Bacon half as good a claim to Shakespeare's plays as Pumam's ago. Raleigh was a soldier, a practical sailor, a courtier of the very first water, a poet and a historian. In his life, studies and temperament he was far more tikely to have blossomed into a Shakespeare than the advocate and misnamed discoverer of the inductive philosophy. Bacon was a mean man. If he had been the author of Shakespeare's works he was not the man to hide the fact when he saw royalty itself acknowledge their grandeur and honor their author. As the claim for Raleigh has been laughed out of court so will the claim for Bacon be. Shakespeare is a mystery, as all other wonderful phenomena of heaven's providing for men's good are found to be mysteries, when finally probed. But the mystery of his work is not to be solved by merely changing the identity of the author. Reverently and thankluly we should accept in this man an evidence of heaven's good will toward men. He, like his works, was phenomenal. If we consider merely the subtlety of construction, the lorce of expression, if we look at Shakespeare merely as an intellectual marvel, we may account for him in some degree as for other marveis—as for a Casar or a Napoleon. widest sympathies who ever felt, and the most

LET SHAKESPEARE ALONE.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Whoever wrote the plays stole many of the plots and often whole pages of the dialogue, and it is likely that he borrowed his knowledge as many modern writers do. Everybody knows that in the "Winter's Tale" a sea and a shipwreck are located in Bohemia, and a few close readers that in "Troilus and Cressida" that our poet makes Ulysses quote an axiom from Aristotle. The question is not whether Shakespeare did these things, but whether Bacon would have done them. And here we leave the matter, with the single assertion that it is not only possible, but exceedingly probable that William Shakespeare wrote all the plays ascribed to him. It is easier to prove what a man is not than what he is. Mr. Story, in his poem illustrating the power of argument, made out a powerful case for Judas iscariot, and showed that the betrayer of our Saviour was a much abused man, to whom history has done great injustice, and other persons have exculpated aimost equally objectionable individuals. At this late day it would seem to be charity, if not justice, to let Shakespeare alone. But the literary world, like the physical, has its ghouls, and they must feed their appetites. in "Troilus and Cressida" that our poet makes

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your article of the 4th, entitled "Peace and Reconstruction—Both Sides of the Southern Question," appeals to the patriotism and common sense of the North and South alike. As a Southern man I feel its force—Rem tetigit acu.

The imposition of a tax on the slaveholders of the south of \$2,000,000,000 by the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves, of the vaine of \$500 each, has been a burden most grievous, and far beyond the

been a burden most grievous, and far beyond the exaction made by conquering Germany of prostrate France. But this, in itself, has been nothing to the ulcerous sore established and constantly irritated by party nacks for partisan purposes. The emancipation of the slaves was a subversion of social conditions in the South, but it was simply a transfer of the property from the master to the slave. The value still remained to the country—for the slaves were here, though emancipated—if the government had been contented with the transfer; but it was not. It was not satisfied with the emancipation of the slaves, nor even with this accompanied by a dangerous concession to an

tiansier; but it was not. It was not satisfied with the emancipation of the slaves, nor even with this accompanied by a dangerous concession to an ignorant and improvident constituency of political power. The government, directed by the republican party, also demanded that this new political force should be appropriated to the sole and exclusive benefit of the republican party. Does not every man of sense recognize this lact, and is not this tife source of all our woes?

Allow us to proceed with our republican constitutional government, with the institution of slavery eliminated, and we would not suffer as France did. But the misfortune is that the republican party will not allow this. They insist that it is so unnatural that the negro should confide in any other agency than the republican party; that his straying from its fold is evidence per se of duress, as the lawyers would say, and when this becomes imminent our paternal government calls the army to its aid. Who now are the true republicans? Those who would allow the negro to vote as he wills, or those who call force to their aid to influence his vote? Ah, Mr. Editor, you of the North little know how many hearts there are among the men of the South that long to leel that they too have a portion in the country. How many there are wno would brave all dangers and submit to all sacrifices to sustain by their blood and their treasure the honor of the flag and the true glory of their country. If you would only allow them to stand by your side as equals! They may have been mistaken, but they showed their taith by their self denial. No man hath greater love for and faith in a cause than he that is willing to die for it.

Give them, then, a part with you in the government; repudiate the carpet baggers, the real cause of all our fills, and you unite with the true patriots of the North all the men of the South who followed Lee and Johnston.

With such men united in hearty good will who can estimate the power of the United States, not only as a military Power, but as

publican liberty? Yours sincerely,
A SON OF A PATRIOT OF 1798.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.

THE ICELAND EXPEDITION.

[From the Hallfax Evening Express.]
The New York Herald of the 27th contains one of its accustomed pieces of enterprise, namely, a of its accustomed pieces of enterprise, namely, a map of Iceland, and long letters giving full particulars of the celebration, with translations of the lociandic nymns and advertisements, the King's speech and his opinions on the celebration. To-morrow we will avail ourselves of the Hrralb's gift to present some portion of the brilliant descriptions to our readers.

"AHEAD OF ANYTHING IN THIS COUNTRY."

[From the Danville (Va.) Times.] ahead of anything in this country. The reader is aware it has a lightning express on the New York Central for the delivery of its own papers. This train last Sunday made 400 miles in tweive hours and delivered over 25,000 copies of the Sunday daily between the city of New York and Saratoga, several hours in advance of any other New York daily.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Gilbert H. Comstock, aged forty-six years, resid-

ing at No. 12 Livingstone place, died suddenly yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances, having gone to bed the night before apparently in good health. Not appearing yesterday morning, it was supposed by his family that he was not feeling well; so no attention was paid to him. At about three o'clock in the alternoon, becoming uneasy at his prolonged sleep, an attempt was made to awaken him, when it was discovered that he was dead. At first suicide was the only hypothesis for his death, but no evidence could be found to substantiate it, as there were no marks of violence or traces of poison discernible. At last it was remembered that, when suffering from rheumatism, an alling to which he was subject, he frequently took morphine, and it is presumed that he had, the night before, probably while undergoing an attack of liness, taken an overdose of the drug. This supposition was verified soon after by the finding of an empty bottle of morphine, which was known to have been recently filled. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner positied. not feeling well; so no attention was paid to him.

SECRET SERVICE.

Order from the Secretary of the Treas ury for the Reorganization of the Di-vision-Resignation of the Chief of the Bureau-A Letter of Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1874. Secretary Bristow has approved the recommendations of Solicitor Wilson in regard to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, and directed that steps be taken at once for the reorganization of that brauch of the service, and that all papers and evidence in relation to the secret service in the hands of the Solicator be turned over to the Attor-ncy General. Colonel Whitely has tendered his resignation as Chief of that bureau, which was this morning accepted by the Secretary; but his successor has not been designated,

Letter from Colonel Whitley. BRANCH OFFICE. SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, No. 56 BLEECKER ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-For some time past the management of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has been the subject of newspaper criticisms, favorable and otherwise, and I have been in receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country asking if it were true that the secret service is to be abolished and supplanted by a system of rewards, and requesting my views in the matter. Finding it inexpedient even to attempt to reply to so many correspondents, I have thought that one letter addressed to a journal of wide circulation like the HERALD would be the best and most expe-

ditions mode of answering all inquires. to have the secret service abolished for the pur-pose of establishing in its stead a system of rewards contingent upon the conviction of persons found guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, and that the results produced by the service as now managed were not commensurate with its exper ditures. These statements have been made without an accurate knowledge of the facts as set forth in the official records of the Secret Service Division about the matter: but my interest in this branch of the public service as a powerful vindicator of the laws and a terror to the criminal classes com pels me to say that there is no tenable ground upon which such statements can be based. As to THE SYSTEM OF REWARDS,

that system had been tried for years previous to

the organization of the secret service, and had not only failed in the detection of counterfeiters in a very great degree, but had become such a stenct in the nostrils of the people that public coinion. in the nostrils of the people that public opinion, and a due regard for the proper administration of justice, compelled judges to charge against prosecutions instigated in the hope of a reward, while jurors steadily refused to convict in all cases where the witnesses where to be compensated by the blood money accruing to them as the result of such convictions; and it was for the purpose of ridding the country of a system that had become absolutely infamous, that the secret service was organized. The crime of counterieting, unlike most others, is confederated and national in its character; ramifying from one end of the land to the other, and employing men of the most ingenious and subtleminds, whose experience in this most intricate and closely studied "fraud of frauds" is such as to almost dely detection, at least by any ordinary method. An equally ramifying organization, composed of men working in the interest of law and order, having an enlarged experience in the ways of criminals, permeating all parts of the country and yet having a central head to which they are responsible, is alone able to cope successfully with this, the most complicated of all crimes.

In other frauds upon the government, such as violations or evasions of the customs and internal revenue laws, where the offences begin and end in the same district, local forces or forces working disconnectedly can be made available, but in suppressing the crime of counterletting, which, beginning in one district, may enter into and corrupt every other, nothing short of a system by which it can be followed from place to place until overtaken and interry destroyed can be of any service. As to the statement that

THE RESULTS PRODUCED

by the labors of this service have not been commensurate with the expenditure, the records of the division will bear me out in the assertion that more has been accomplished in this direction for the same amount of money than in any other branch of the public service. These facts are amply supported by the figures, by officers and a due regard for the proper administration of justice, compelled judges to charge against prose-

The above results are for this one district. The records of the work accomplished in other districts make an equally good showing, the whole forming an array of facts which suggest the most profound consideration of any recommendation looking to the abolishment of the unostentatious but effective machinery by which such important results have been produced. I am aware that the determined and uncompromising stand which I have taken against crime and criminals, and which has been the prevailing policy of this service since I have had it in charge, has called forth the otterest enmity of the violaters of law everywhere, and it is not unfair to presume that they have been working covertly to assist to destroy a power which they could not control and which they left must eventually destroy them.

My integral laith that the right will ultimately prevail and that all schemes concotted for the mere outpose of injury and which have their bases in perjury and subornation of perjury must fall to the ground, is the most destrable evidence to me that the machinations of the criminals acove alluded to will also fail. Very respectivity.

H. C. WHITLEY, Chief secret Service Division.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A German Saloon Keeper Inflicts a Very Dangerous Wound with a Beer Glass on the Head of a Customer.

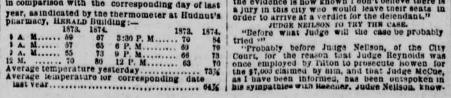
At about half-past seven o'clock last night an affray occurred in the lager beer saloon No. 530 East Fourteenth street, kept by Casper Chamburn, which is likely to terminate fatally. It appears that at about the time mentioned Florin Bush, a German, residing in the same house, entered Chamburn's saloon and called for a drink of beer. Chamburn, who stood behind the bar, in reply demanded, who should be been the bar, in reply demanded the payment of \$5, which he claimed Bush owed him. Bush responded angrly, denying the debt, and hot words ensued, which soon brought on blows. Bush struck Chambourn on the head with a heavy flat lile, a loot in length, inflicting a slight scalp would, from which the blood flowed. Chambourn, maddened at the blow and infuriated at the slight of the blood, seized an empty beer mug, made of thick glass, which stood on the counter, and with all his might brought it down on the head of his antagonist, instantly felling him to the floor and rendering him unconscious. The fracas attracting the attention of passers-by, an officer was notified, who promptly arrested Chamburn and ordered an ambulance for the liplified man. The prisoner was taken to the Eighteenth precinet station house, where he was locked up for examination, and the unconscious man was conveyed to Believue Hospital, where an examination of his wound revealed a most ugly gash on the top of the head. It was nearly three inches in length and was inflicted evidently by the edge of the glass. The attending physician thought the wound highly dangerous, but would express no opinion as to the probability of the man's recovery. demanded the payment of \$5, which he claimed

CRUEL SWINDLE ON LABORING MEN.

Yesterday afternoon Officers Clapp and Walling, of the Central Office, arrested Arthur McKenzie, of No. 619 Broadway, for defrauding poor laborers. The prisoner published an advertisement in one of the morning papers calling for 200 laborers to go the morning papers calling for 200 laborers to go to Brazil. Early in the morning a crowd gathered around the door of No. 619, and the police, in their inquiry as to the character of the place, found it was a base fraud, as alckenzie was collecting \$2 from each man who came to be employed. As they found his plan was to leave town at night with the money collected they arrested him, and he was brought to the lombs, where Judge Flammer committed him for examination.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last



THE BROOKLYN BLIGHT.

Mr. Beecher's Formal Answer Served at Last.

The Trial Put Down for October-The Evidence Foreshadowed.

Judge Neilson, of the City Court, to Try the Case.

"Mr. Beecher's Triumph Certain in Any Case."

Mr. Theodore Tilton remained yesterday in greater part of the day, working on the prepara be a "regular crusher." It will cover 250 pages of foolscap, and Mr. Tilton is confident that its effect on the public will scarcely be less than was that of his first famous onslaught. He declined to state how soon it would be completed and when it would be given to the press. He was met by a HERALD reporter near the Court House. When asked whether he intended to remain in town for some time he replied, buoyantly, "Oh, I am always in town, as you know." He said he did not know whether his counsel, Judge Morris, had received Mr. Beecher's answer. Mr. Tilton looked very well indeed.

In conversation with a reporter Mr. Ovington stated yesterday that Mrs. Ovington's visit to Mr. Tilton's house was prompted by the necessity of school, and it became necessary to make certain arrangements. After receiving Mr. Tilton's letter denying the interview which she had requested she called upon him, but he would not allow her to to a passage in Mr. Tilton's letter denied that Mrs. Ovington had been instrumental in Mrs. Tilton's desertion of her home. He declared that he had never stated (as charged by Mr. Tilton) that the latter had invaded his (Mr. Ovington's) and endeavored to force his way into Mrs. Tilton's presence. If Mrs. Tilton's whereabouts were kept

IT WAS AT HER EXPRESS REQUEST. and not because Mr. and Mrs. Ovington tried to keep them apart. As to Mr. Tilton's allegation that his daughter had been denied access to her mother, it was void of all foundation, for Miss Florence had been repeatedly asked by them to visit their house and see her grief-stricken mother. Mrs. Tilton went of her own motion before the mrs. Thiton went of her own motion before the committee, and Mr. or Mrs. Ovington did in no manner induce her to take that step. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ovington expressed their most protonnd regret that this unimportant matter, so thoroughly private and domestic in its character, should have been deemed by Mr. lilton worthy of publication. Mrs. Ovington, in giving an account of her interview with Mr. Tilton, said that, although he persistently pefused to allow her to speak about the matter, his manner was as considerate and courteous as usual.

MR. BEECHER'S ANSWER.

MR. BERCHER'S ANSWER.

At about five o'clock yesterday evening a clerk of Shearman & Sterling served Mr. Beecher's answer, which had just arrived, upon the Chier Clerk at Judge Morris' office. The following is the an-

SWOT:—
The New Yourt of Brooklyn:—Theodore Tilton, plaintiff, against Henry Ward Beecher, defendant—Answer. The defendant answers to the complaint:—I. I hat each and every allega ion in the said complaint contained except that the p aintiff and hims Elimabeth M. hichards were married on october 2, 1855, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is uiterly tales. If. That this defendant never had, at any time or at any place, any uncluste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations. wile of the plaintin, and never have any such relations.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,

SHEARMAN & STERLING,

Attorneys for desendant.

State of New Hampshire, County of Graylon, sa.—Henry Ward Beecher being duly sworn, says:—

1. That he is the defendant herein, and resides in the city of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, but is temporarily residing at the Twin Mountain House, Coos County, New Hampshire.

2. That he is sixty-one years of age and his occupation is that of a degrayment.

is that of a clergyman.

3. That the oregoing answer is true of his own knowledge.

Sworn and subscribed before me this Milh day of August. 1874.—Harry Bingman, Justice of the Feace. August. 1874.—Harry Bingham, Junice of the Peace.

State of New Hampshire, County of Gration, August 29, 1876.—I hereby certify that I am Clerk of the Circuit Court of the said county, and that Harry Bingham resides therein, and is, and was, at the time of taking the foregoing amdavit, a Justice of the Peace, throughout the said State, and duly authorized by the laws thereof to take the said affidavit, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Harry Bingham and verily believe that the signature to the jurat of the said andavit is zenuine, and that said affidavit purports to be taken in all respects as required by the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

In testimony whereof I have nereunto set my hand and affixed the official scal of the said Court, the date above written.

Cherk of the Circuit Court for Gratton County, [Seal.]

above written.

(Seal) New Hampshire.

The formalities necessary for the verification of the signature of the Justice of the Peace who figures in this document account for the delay in sending the answer from there to Brooklyn. If Mr. Beecher had been in Brooklyn this delay could have been swoided and the answer might have been received two or three days sooner.

Juage Morris's representative handed the bearer of this missive at once a notice of trial, thereby inclitating matters and waiving all formalities. This notice reads as follow:

City Court of Brooklyn—Theodore Thion, plaintiff, vs. Henry Ward Beecher, detendant—Notice of Trial.—Please to take notice that the issue of fact in this action will be brought to trial and an inquest taken therein at the next term of the City Court of Brooklyn, appointed to be held at the County Court House, in the city of Brooklyn, and the first Monday of October next, at ten octock in the forenon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated the first Ashahil, attorneys for Plaintiff.

Te Shyahaman and Strandag, Esq., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Te Shyahaman and Strandag, Esq., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Te Shyahaman and Strandag, Esq., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

As the defendant is also required to give a simi-

To Shrahman and Strailing, Eaq., Attorneys for Detendant.

As the defendant is also required to give a similar notice of trial, Mr. Shearman's clerk was requested to make one out on the spot, which he did. He was thus saved the trouble of coming again to the office of Morris & Pearsail and serving this formal notice upon them. Judge Morris clerk asked that this notice be made out at once in order to give the other side no reason for any further delay. The case will now be put on the calendar for October.

Judge Morris, who seems very sanguine of success, yestercay told a Harald reporter that he had important evidence in his possession which had never been published and would have a decided bearing upon the case. When asked whether there was now even a shadow of possibility of Mr. Tilton's withdrawing the case Judge Morris laughed and replied that all such statements "were perfect nonsense." Nothing, he deciared, could be more absurd than to talk of any compromise.

ments "were periect nonsense." Nothing, ne deciared, could be more absurd than to talk of any compromise.

THE TRIAL FORESHADOWED.

General Tracy, Mr. Beccher's counsel, was also called upon, but he was not in his office. General Catin. General Tracy's partner, was asked by the reporter to foreshadow, as far as possible, the evidence that could be adduced at the trial.

General Carlin.—Well, let me see what would be legal evidence. The allegation is that Mr. Beccher was guilty of crim nal conversation. Now the other side will probably try to prove this by the allegal confessions of Mr. Beccher. The so-called apology will probably be introduced for the purpose of corroborating the letters of Mr. Beccher to Mr. Moulton. Tilton will presumably be a witness in his own benail. He will swear that Beccher conlessed the crime to him. The various letters of remorse, &c., will be offered in evidence upon this question. Moulton will swear that Beccher conlessed the crime to him also.

"Are the letters of Mr. Beccher admissible as legal evidence?"

"No; they will probably be objected to and excluded on the ground that they in no wise refer to adultery, on the part of Beccher there will betition's and Moulton's cross-examination, and they will be asked whether they aid not express to such and such persons at such and such places their belief that there was nothing whatever in this charge against Mr. Beccher."

"Will there be any strong testimony on this point?"

"Yes, indeed. There are any number of persons

"Will there be any strong testimony on this point?"

"Yes, indeed. There are any number of persons to whom both have frankly avowed this conviction. Mr. Halliday was one of them; but there are many others, whose names I am not at liberty to divulge. Moulton's letter saying that Beconer could stand if the whole truth were known,' will here be offered in evidence."

"How about Mrs. Tilton's teetimony?"

"Well, Mrs. Tilton will probably be called as a witness, athough it is doubtful whether she as the wife of the plaintiff will be allowed to testify. If she is she will undoubtedly deny the allegations in 10to. Judge Morris, as you are aware, asserts that he has evidence which will not be made known until the trial. That may be, but so far as the evidence is now known I don't believe there is a jury in this city who would leave their seats in order to arrive at a verdict for the decendant."

"Before what Judge will the case be probably tried.""

"Propagably before Judge Nellson, of the City.

ing these facts, kept aloof from all discussion of the matter so that he might not be prevented from

ing flees lacts, kept aloof from all discussion of the matter so that he night not be prevented from trying the case."

"When will the case be probably tried?"

"Perhaps in November, may be not until December. I think the trial will be very long. Tilton's the most interesting features of the trial, should not wonder if General Butter would be one of Tilton's counsel, although his relations with Mr. Beecher were always extremely cordial. General Tracy has not yet been formally retained as Mr. Beecher's counsel and it is not impossible that some eminent lawyer like O'Conor or Evarts may be engaged by either of the parties. Moreover, I am still of the opinion that the case will never be tried at all—that Tilton will withdraw the suit."

"Could be afford to do that?"

BEECHER'S TRIUMER IN ANY CASE.

"Could he afford to do that?"

BEECHER'S TRIUMPH IN ANY CASE.

"Well, he could better aford to do that than to be defeated, as he certainly will be. Heecher's triump-lis certain in any case. What Tilton wants is to drive Beecher from the puipit of Plymouth church, but even if the jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, Plymouth church will undoubtedly cling to Beecher as tenaciously as ever. I have no doubt that a few will leave the church, but their places will soon be filled."

Mr. Moulton had not returned to Brooklyn yesterday and the immates of the nouse did not know when to expect him. Miss Florence Tilton still remains with her father.

MARY POMEROY'S MEMORY VINDICATED.

Indignation in Jersey City-Young Nutter's Affidavit Exposing the Conspiracy-The Whole Case To Be Laid

The whole previous history of the Glendenning-Pomeroy case, painful as it is, pales in the light thrown upon the melancholy drama by the latest revelations. It is rumored throughout Jersey City that Glendenning has no defence to make, but the advice given him by some of his zealous irlends prompts him to take advantage of every subterfuge by which he may gain time. His first policy was that of masterly inactivity, and to this pe was advised by two trustees of the church. The outburst of indignation at the mass meeting on the Heights forced a change of base, while at the same time the death of the chief witness in the case, poor Mary Pomeroy, inspired the accused pastor with a feeling of security against consequences, But the desperate straits in which Glendenning finds himself can best be judged from the conspiracy mentioned in yesterday's HERALD. The following amdavits give the entire explanation of this inlamous attempt to throw a dark shadow on the memory of the dead:—

spiracy mentioned in yesterday's Herralion of this iniamous attempt to throw a dark shadow on the memory of the dead:—

State of New Jersey, Budoon County, Jersey City Beights, st.—John L. Nutter, or Jersey City, being duly sworn, says:—I had been to a choir meeting at the Methodist church, and on my way home cailed at a friend's nouse, and while proceeding to my tather's house, about ten o'clock in the evoning of Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1674, when deponent was accosted on the atreet point if his name was Mr. Nutter. I said the said then he had some information for me if I would step across the street, which I did, and entered the house of John Gordon (same man who was bail on the bastardy matter against key John S. Glendenning), and was received by nim (Gordon) and ushered into a parlor. The gas was immediately lighted, Shortly after James Dan, and the room for a short time, and then Junn and the man called Martin commenced to converse about the sickness of Mrs. Gordon. About this time deponent heard a carriage ride up in front of the house, then the door bell rang, and Mr. Martin said he would like to get a drink of water, and proceeded to the entry. Presently Mr. Gordon came down starts. Ashe did so the bell rang against the opened the door had such the parloy who rang the outberland of the parlor was called, proceeded to the entry. Presently Mr. Gordon came down starts. Ashe did so the bell rang again. He opened the door and stepped outside to outberland the start of the parlor was called, proceeded to shut the parlor door, three of us—Dunn, Martin and my self—being all that were then present. The conch, with one or more persons outside, was about tons time removed to the opposite side of the street. Then Mr. Martin said to Mr. Dunn, "Will you put the case to Mr. Nutter, or shall I do it?" Mr. Dunn repled, "You had better do it." He (Martin) called do the present. The conch, with one of more persons outside, was about tons time removed to the opposite side of the street. Then Mr. Martin said to

were at the time sitting on the front stoop of our base, which is nearly opposite Gordon's house. I then stated, as my father was away, I would speak to my mother first. She would not sanction my going. We then wend into the house of Justice Aidrige to ask his advice. He told me to go home, as it was a most unusual thing for parties to come to take me at so late an hour Saturday high to a lawyer's office to make a statement, and to pay no attention to them unless they produced a warrant er some authority to take me away. The parties were outside with the carriage all the tinge, and it had now got to be half-past eleven o'clock. On returning to the street they urged aeponent to go with them in the carriage, which he declined to do. Mr. Dunn, being very urgent to have me go, I still refused and returned to my home. Deponent asys as to their pretended charge or intimation that he had done wrong in the maiter of the goods they talked about, is a matter having nothins to do with Miss Fomeroy, but was used to scare deponent into making some wrong or false statement or affinavit as he believes. This matter having been alined to in connection with Mary Fomeroy, he believes it was done so by them with the hope of frightening him into the making of some tales statement or connecting himself with Mary Fomeroy in such a way as he also done in the statement of the goods they talked would be described in the making of some tales statement eventually him.

Beponent further savs that he never visited Mary R. Pomeroy, and was never in her presence stoge. That would not publicly be used, but would be described in the would do as they wished and make a statement they would stand by him.

Beponent further savs that he never visited Mary R. Pomeroy, and was never in her presence stoge. That would not publicly be used, but would be described. They also said as they existed may be remarked to the company of a great many other persons, and they wished and make a statement they would stand by him.

Beponent further savs that he never v

NEW YORK NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The third regular meeting of the Neurologicas Society was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. last evening. The report of the committee on physiological progress was received and read, and tended to show that during the year ending July, tended to show that during the year ending July, 1874, not as much advancement in this department of the science had been accomplished as in former years. The report of the Council was read, and several gentlemen elected to membership.

The subject of the essay and discussion of the avening was "Certain Nervous Affections of the avening was "Certain Nervous Affections of the essay, and quoted numerous interesting cases of loss of voice and recovery. Some of these cases were interesting, from the fact that the loss of voice in some cases was almost instantaneous, while in others it was gradual, As the different eases were enumerated by the diagnosis made by the physicians under whose notice the cases came, as well as a report of the treatment adopted and the progress and final result of the case—information whole was chedy in teresting to physicians only. It was established as a fact that in nearly all cases where the loss of the voice was instantaneous a low morbid condition of the patient was observed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the essay remarks on the subject were in order and were indulged in by several of the gentlemen present. Electricity was judged to be the sheet anohor, when all other remedies had failed of their object, in certain cases of the loss of voice. Manipulation of the larynx in cases of paralysis has proved very been prescribed with success in paralysis of the larynx. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned until October. 1874, not as much advancement in this department